main in-put for stationery articles and the exercise books is the paper. According to information available, prices of white printing paper have increased by 3. 5 per cent during the last six months.

(b) The supply of paper by the Hindustan Paper Corporation has been behind schedule due to certain difficulties faced by the Corporation such as spurt in the cost of production and natural calamities.

(c) and (d) The Government have in the meanwhile allowed some increase in the level of subsidy to meet the price increase. Department of Education has also issued instructions to the Corporation to put jn all possible efforts to effect supplies as per allotments made by Department of Education.

Construction of Hostel for Orlssa Students at Delhi

@3191-A. SHRI KAHNU CHARAN LENKA; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested for allotment of a site for construction of a hostel building for Oriya students studying in different universities and colleges located at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under considera. tion.

Gap between Urban and Rural Unemployment

@@3191-B SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

©Previously Unstarred Question 2683 transferred from the 81st August, 1990.

(a) whether the magnitude of poverty and unemployment in urban areas is smaller in comparison to that in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether a significant proportion of the urban unemployed who are educated, present a special set of problems;

(c) if so, what are the steps Government have taken so far to reduce the gap between the urban and rural unemployment; and

(d) whether any action plan has been prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The magnitude of poverty, as reflected in the poverty ratio has been less in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the unemployment rate for urban areas has been higher than that for rural areas. Absolute magnitude of unemployment is, however, high in rural areas because of larger population. The Comparative incidence of poverty and unemployment for the year 1987-88 is given below:

Poverty and Unempolyment in Rural and Urban Areas I987-8S(%)

Poverty Ration		Unemployment Rate*	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
32 66	19. 45	3. 07	6. 56

♦Usual Principal Status

@ ©Previously unstarred Question 2778 transferred from the 31st August 1990.

(b) The educated (those with at least secondary level education) constituted 30. 6 per cent of the urban unemployed in 1987-88. Any meaningful employment strategy would have to adopt an integrated approach to the problem of both educated and uneducated unemployment.

(c) and (d) Besides sectoral development programmes, a number of anti-poverty programmes and special employment programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Program-
, me (IRDP), the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP), the Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and the schemes for Self-Employment
. for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) are being implemented.

The Approach to Eighth Plan lays particular emphasis on development of agriculture and rural sectors and envisages that the proportion of development outlays on schemes benefiting the rural population be raised to 50 per cent. It lays major emphasis on raising the rate of employment generation both in rural and urban areas For this purpose, it is also proposed to shift the pattern of investment, to the extent possible, from high capital intensive activities to high labour intensive activities. Special programmes of guaranteed work to the unemployed is also envisaged, as an interim measure.

Identification of Industrial Units Causing: Pollution

£3191-C. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified 900 industrial units which cause serious environmental pollution; if so, what are the details thereof;

•£Previously unstarred Question I 1848 transfered from the 3rd Septem- >er, 1990. I

(b) which are the main pollutants found and what measures are being initiated to deal with the problem; and

(c) whether any similar study was conducted for the entire country, *it* so, State-wise break-up thereof and ii not by when such a study will be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILA- ' MANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Government have conducted in 1984 a survey of water polluting industries. Of the 4054 large and medium sized industries identified, 2076 had installed adequate pollution control devices.

(b) The Government have identified the categories of industries in the country which have high pollution 4 potential. An action plan has been formulated to deal with six critical pollutants, namely, lead, mercury, pesticides, carbonmonoxide, sulphur dioxide and asbestos.

(c) The survey of 1984 is being updated and a survey of air pollution has been initiated.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान

££3191—घ. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने लगभग चार दशक पूर्व अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उक्त प्रावधान अभी भी लागू है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन प्रावधानों को लागू करने के पश्चात् इनसे प्राप्त परिणामों की समय-समय पर कोई समीक्षा की है ; और

££पूर्वत : अतारांकित प्रश्न 3712, 7 सितम्बर, 1990 स स्थानांतरित ।